	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE	AGENCY REPORT
	INFORMATION R	EPORT CD NO.
COUNT	TRY USSR	DATE DISTR. 19 0ct 1953
. SUBJE	CT Butter Making, Area of Kiev, under Kiev Butter Trust	NO. OF PAGES 2 50X1
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#### LOCATION

1. The Kiev Butter Trust, which had no plant in the city of Kiev, serviced a large area, covering a radius of about 100 miles, centering at Kiev. Butter was actually made at 20 to 30 large plants and 30 to 40 smaller ones. Some of the larger plants of the Trust were located at Rokitno/sig/, Novograd-Volynskiy Svenegorodka /sig/ and Spola /sig/.

## COLLECTION OF MILK

2. Milk was delivered by individual farmers between four and five AM daily to separator centers (punkts) which were usually located in small villages easily accessible to the nearby farmers. At these centers the cream would be separated from the milk and sent on to a pasteurizing center which received the cream from 20 to 30 separator centers. These pasteurizing centers were located within 20 to 30 km of a plant manufacturing butter and the cream, after pasteurization, would be sent from the pasteurizing centers to the butter factories, arriving at the factories between seven and mine AM.

# PROCESSING

- 3. After the cream arrived at the butter factory it was pasteurized a second time and if the factory was modern certain pure cultures were added and the cream was allowed to set until the following day when it was churned into butter. In the smaller factories pure cultures were not used and as a result the butter was of poorer quality than that made at the more modern butter factories.
- 4. The theoretical standard for the milk was a 3.8% butter fat content and for the finished butter the water content was permitted to run from 15.2% to 16.2%. "Sour" percent at the time the cream entered the churns was supposed to average between 50% and 70%. These standards were set for export quality

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butter, but lower standards were permitted for butter destined for the domestic

#### PRODUCTION

5. The production of Svenegorodka, which was the largest plant of the Kiev Butter Trust, was about seven metric tons per day, but this production was only reached during the period of peak milk production. This plant handled the cream production on seven rayons. Due to the lack of good cattle feed during the months when natural pasture was not available, butter production fell off very greatly.

## DISTRIBUTION

6. The bulk of better quality butter was destined for export prior to World War II, although the Government stores, catering to the highest echelon of the bureaucracy, got a certain proportion of this butter. Poorer grades were sent to workers' stores or co-ops. The amount available varied greatly. Some months butter would be available every day, while at other times several months might pass with none available. Prices averaged from 18 to 20 rubles per kilo, but only one quarter kilo could be sold to a customer. Whenever butter was available at the Government stores people were so anxious to get it that long queues would form. However, when it was not available through Government channels it was usually available on the black market where it was obtained from people who would buy it when in good supply and hold it until a scarcity arose and from peasants who, after filling their milk quotas, had sufficient left over to make butter. This butter, of course, was not pasteurized.

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